

CONCORDAT IN SCOPE OF VISION TO BRING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT IN CHINA

ceived attention to-day. The United States assumed the initiative in mentioning specific features based on the statement of general principles proposed by China, Japan and the United States.

The most definite development was in the form of an announcement from the two-hour session of the committee on Far Eastern affairs. The four delegates of the United States, Secretary Hughes, Mr. Root, Senators Lodge and Underwood, brought up the subject of China and it was generally discussed, special attention being devoted to the tangled finances of the Peking Government.

Senator Underwood made the suggestion that a subcommittee of which he was made chairman be appointed to take up China's proposal for a restoration of tariff autonomy which will remove the present restrictions limited to 5 per cent. on Chinese imports.

Under the existing arrangement of many years standing and joined in by nineteen nations, an agreement based on the "favored nations" principle has regulated the customs policy of China. This agreement, which is subject to revision every ten years, is based on pre-war conditions. The present rate of tariff imports is 50 per cent. ad valorem of the value of importations at the last revision of the treaty.

Since the treaty was last revised prices have gone up, but the Chinese tariff imports have remained the same. A few weeks ago the United States negotiated a treaty with China providing for a revision upward of tariff duties. British interests do not view this policy with favor, for the reason that it may provide China with a protective tariff and enable her to establish her independence of English traders in the matter of cheap cotton goods.

Mr. Underwood is said to have urged a special study of Chinese revenues, both as to taxes and tariff levies, a suggestion which was heartily endorsed by the representatives of China, France and Italy, and not openly opposed by those of Great Britain, Japan, Holland, Belgium and Portugal.

The main interest in the four proposals contained Mr. Root's resolution revolved around the last, which declared it to be the intention of the representatives of the nine Powers participating in the conference "to refrain from taking advantage of the present conditions in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of the subjects or the citizens of friendly States and from commencing action inimical to the security of such States."

Baron Kato declined to interpret the meaning of this clause. The one concession he made was that Japan regarded Manchuria as a part of China, but he would not admit or deny that his own country asserted special privileges in Mongolia.

When Senator Root was informed of the division of opinion regarding the exact meaning of the clause he said it was as clear as words could make it.

An unofficial interpretation of the clause is that it is to prevent the Chinese Government from bartering valuable concessions with more profit to themselves than to China. It is declared by these authorities that it would be "diplomatically impolitic" to put it just this way.

Checks Predatory Tutchuns.

Another view is that one effect of the clause will be to put an end to the promotion of provincial revolutions in the Peking Government zone, which are sporadically launched by predatory Tutchuns (provincial military governors), whose activities are suspected of having been financed by Japan, in order to prevent the stabilizing of conditions by the central government.

The opinion prevails among American officials that the principal reform Senator Root has in view is the further prohibition of the practices of "friendly States" in seeking special rights and privileges from China without adequate compensation.

No public announcements were forthcoming regarding the actual deliberations of the committee of Admirals headed by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, who are analyzing the claims of Great Britain and Japan for special consideration held to be justified by actual necessities of a defensive character. The technical experts of Great Britain and Japan have directed their efforts toward convincing the United States of these necessities. Opposition to the naval plan is not confined to Japan by any means. The fact is that it is rather general among the naval officers of all governments, including the United States.

The French army experts working under the direction of Premier Briand, who will leave Washington on Thursday night on his homeward trip, are preparing a statement relating to the land forces of the French Republic. It is expected that M. Briand in presenting this to the armaments committee will supplement it with a plan stipulating the extent to which France may reduce her home and colonial armies to a point of safety which will not be much below its present status.

The opinion prevails in American circles that the fullest latitude consistent with the purposes of the conference will be permitted France and that the reduction proposed will be regarded as acceptable and reasonable.

Some of the foreign representatives who have abandoned hope of injecting a discussion of the suggestion that foreign obligations to the United States be cancelled or "shaded down" have recently displayed interest in a proposal to arbitrate in favor of the creation of an international trade commission with a view of stabilizing trade conditions throughout the world.

DELEGATES PUZZLED AT TRIP OF CHINA

British Editor Sees Probability of Concordant Supervision.

COURAGE IS REQUIRED

Abrogation of Anglo-Japanese Treaty Possible First Step.

EMPIRE'S VIEW STATED

Conferees Recognize America's Conviction That Treaty Is Unfriendly.

By WICKHAM STEED. Editor of the London Times. (Copyright, 1921, by United News.)

Washington, Nov. 22.—The good impression made by Monday's plenary sitting and by the announcement that the committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions had agreed on four general principles in regard to China has strengthened the feeling that the conference has now made measurable progress toward success.

Necessities of France.

Before commenting upon them, it is necessary for a moment to revert to Monday's sitting and to define its significance. M. Briand really gave the conference a convincing and exhaustive exposition of the necessities of France and, as Mr. Balfour said, took his hearers into the inner sanctuary of French policy. Whether the English text of his speech, which was the result of a gallant effort on the part of the French translator, will make on the American people the same deep impression it made on those who heard and understood it in the original, it is difficult to estimate, but Americans in general will certainly comprehend the meaning of Mr. Balfour's and Mr. Hughes' indorsement of it.

Mr. Balfour's speech amounted to a virtual pledge, wholeheartedly given in the presence of representatives of the United States, that, in case of renewed aggression by Germany on France or Belgium, the British Empire will not shrink from supporting the same cause for which it made immense sacrifices in the war. Similar, if not identical, value attached to the most telling passage in Mr. Hughes' speech: "May I say, in response to a word which challenged us all as it was uttered by M. Briand, that there is no moral isolation for the defense of liberty and justice. We understand the difficulties; what has been said will be read throughout this broad land by a people that desires to understand."

The Riddle of China.

The conference has not yet faced, much less answered, the riddle which, as I said a few days ago, is writ large over its portals. "What is China?" The principles now enunciated contemplate the provision of an opportunity for China to develop and to maintain for herself an effective and stable Government. How is that opportunity to be provided? Surely not by letting things drift from chaos to chaos, with the leaders of one section of the country striving against the leaders of another, each for personal ends, the leaders of each section being under compulsion of necessity to follow the lead of the strongest and to follow the lead of the strongest.

The public at home should clearly understand that this desirable consummation will probably be impossible while Anglo-Japanese alliance persists. Account must be taken of political facts. They cannot be argued away or ignored. One such fact is that in the happily unlikely event of complications in the Far East important portions of the British Empire would be able not to side against Japan, alliance or not alliance. Therefore, the interests of the British Empire demand the abrogation of the alliance.

Another fact which is less directly a British interest, but which is a British interest, is that more than 100,000,000 American citizens are firmly convinced that in practice the influence of the alliance is anti-American. Whether reasonable or unreasonable, this conviction must be recognized, since it militates against that closeness of mutual comprehension among the English speaking nations, which is eminently a British, as it is eminently an American interest.

Yet another fact is that the alliance exists, and will exist, until it is denounced or abrogated. If it were denounced tomorrow it would run for another year. It can only be abrogated by the consent of the contracting parties. Is it in the interest of both contracting parties to abrogate it?

The answer is certainly in the affirmative. The relations between the British and the Japanese are, indeed, between the Americans and the Japanese, are of the friendliest. All desire a sincere practical agreement on the line of naval armaments, and all appear to desire a practical agreement upon the problems of the Pacific and the Far East. Neither desire can be fulfilled until the ground has been cleared by the removal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

LOOKING on the conference

French Delegates Regain Cheer From Words of Balfour and Hughes—Puzzles Nearing Solution—No Limitation of Social Functions.

By EDWIN C. HILL. Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—The French are publicly glad as Briand prepares to go home. They were rather in the dumps when the conference began, low spirited, a little pessimistic. To-night they see their future brightly. France, revealing the faithful wounds of a friend, receives from Balfour and Hughes those "blessed confusions in distress" that Wordsworth mentioned. There was a merry celebration last night in the French quarters at the Willard and the gayety inspired by the replies of Great Britain and America to Briand's appeal for moral support still sparkles like the champagne of Epernay.

The doors of the conference, too busy, too sensible of responsibility to limit their people to be sceptical and cynical, see in the vital words of Balfour and Hughes a happy, eventual solution of the land armament question. They are convinced that France, reassured by direct British action, will not be about army reduction sincerely. Briand himself, obviously delighted, obviously touched, says his mission here has been a success and that he takes now hope home to his people. He says proudly that the purpose of what Balfour and Hughes said will not be overlooked by the Germans.

The French attitude is further proof that the conference is getting somewhere. An agreement on naval reduction is regarded as certain. Hardly less certain is a solid understanding, "joint and several," as the lawyers say, about what China is and how China shall be treated in future. Men who know and are not merely guessing are confident that other Far Eastern matters will be worked out amicably. In all these matters a set of principles is laid down. Then come work out details one by one. It is the Hughes method, orderly, businesslike. All should be settled by Christmas. In the meantime, through yesterday's historic session, France is heartened, bellicose Germans are warned and the Allies are brought more closely together.

These are the views and conclusions of American, French and British delegates with whom this writer has discussed the work up to now and the meaning of the replies to Briand's appeal for France. It is impossible to assume that these responsible persons are playing a hypocritical game any sort. Their words and their manner are prettily obviously true hearted and candid. Among the British that count there is no apparent suspicion of or hostility toward France. The English are light-hearted and to cheer humanity everywhere is the spirit manifest. Unless all men are liars this is the plain note of the conference.

In spite of incomprehensible fives and sneers from those whom the British call "unofficial persons," the conference is playing a kind of constructive work in committees, with every day showing a distinct advance along the road of public expectation. Curiously enough, it is the French who are the most understanding of the conference. They are the most understanding of the conference. They are the most understanding of the conference. They are the most understanding of the conference.

GERMANY DENIES CHARGES MADE BY PREMIER BRIAND

Continued from First Page.

In making over the post-war world, such speculation is not confined to the lay mind, but is presented in all solemnity in higher quarters where it is based on the absence from the conference of Germany and Russia will mean the eventual curtailment of America's sphere of influence.

'BRIAND, TERRIBLE WOLF, LIES,' SAY GERMANS

Call Washington Speech Evidence of Trembling Heart.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 22.—The German press seldom has responded to a public address with such unqualified approval as it has given to the speech of Premier Briand at Washington. "The terrible wolf," says the *Tageszeitung*, while the *Tageblatt* and *Reichshandelsblatt* devote a column to sarcasm under the heading "Trembling Heart."

It places Briand, Hughes and Balfour in the same category, and continues: "Mr. Hughes' tardy trembling reminds one of the Berlin street beggars who were attacked with shining nerves after the war and succeeded in taking in several hundred marks daily despite having remained clear of the fighting."

Mr. Balfour's trembling about France being declared to be suspicious because England really would benefit by a little more French isolation. Premier Briand's trembling about secret German armies and camouflaged German war industries is declared to be in reality trembling in fear of Poincare, and adds that Germany's colonial industry is not so much of a peril to France because it could manufacture war materials, but because it is competing with the French in making soap, perfume and toilet articles.

The *Zentrum*-*Neue Presse* declares that Premier Briand himself knows that Gen. Ludendorff is not the spokesman of a large party. It also asks what Germany is going to do with her 7,000,000 war veterans? "Simply kill them to suit France!"

GERMANY WOULD GIVE A GUARANTY OF PEACE

Embassy Counsellor in Washington So Believes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Germany is ready to give further guaranties "to an international tribunal" to allay France's fears of a new war from across the Rhine. Freiherr Edmund von Thiermann, here to open the German Embassy and ultimately to become its counsellor, expressed cooperation, perhaps the "unofficial persons" count for little, after all.

BIG THREE EXPERTS TRIMMING NAVIES

Details of Discussions to Be Kept Secret Until Results Are Obtained.

EXPECT AN AGREEMENT

Japanese Seem Loath to Mark Battleship Mutus for Destruction.

'HOLIDAY' BIG PROBLEM

All Nations Will Not Be Affected Alike by Cessation of Building.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (Associated Press).—Deliberations of the naval experts of the "Big Three" in the arms conference remain wrapped in mystery. Unofficially spokesmen in some cases give hints and half glimpses that reveal little but involved technical questions which only serve to confuse laymen in naval matters.

In the American viewpoint there is no good reason to bring into public view all the almost incomprehensible discussions of the experts. What is in progress, it was pointed out to-day, is a conference of equals, of which the only product can be a unanimous agreement, and there is every reason to expect that such an agreement is to be reached soon that will not vary widely from the American proposals as to naval reductions and limitations.

In shaping their suggestions the American delegation took into consideration many things besides the mere question of capital ship tonnage in terms of which the plan was finally set down. Estimates of naval strength of each Power included, it is said, estimates of the whole situation of each of its whole building programme, of its financial ability and mechanical equipment to execute any building programme it might desire. It is competitive building was to continue.

The "five-five-three ratio" of the American replacement scheme to end competitive building and all its evils, and the fleet of the United States to remain under the proposed immediate reductions on the eve of a ten-year complete building holiday, both are understood to reflect this summary of matters, not susceptible of mathematical treatment.

So in the American view the question understood to have been raised by the Japanese as to the exact state of completion of the battleship *Mutsu*, which Japan would be called on to scrap as a part of her abandoned programme, is immaterial. If it is insisted that she be retained, the *Mutsu* must be retained by the United States and Great Britain. For each of those Powers it would mean more than a single additional ship.

One of the four British battle cruisers to be retained, the *Tiger*, was laid down in 1911. She would be ready for replacement also in 1931. The other three, the *Roon*, *Renown* and *Repulse*, were built and designed for action in the North Sea. Their value except for the special purposes they were built to serve in the event of a possible German raid from shooting up the coast of England, is problematical.

Applying the twenty year life rule and the holiday decade to the ships of the fleet, it would be found that the eighteen would be twenty years or more from the date their keels were laid in 1911. Two of them, the *Delaware* and *South Dakota*, were built to replace their allotted twenty year span before replacement building could begin. They would be twenty-four years old from completion before the ships to replace them were commissioned. The newest American ships, the *Mayfield*, *California*, *Tennessee*, *Idaho* and *Mississippi*, however, would still have almost a decade of life left in them when the holiday ended.

In the same way in the Japanese retained fleet the oldest Japanese battleship, the *Settsu*, was laid down in 1911. She would have but three years of active life left when the holiday ended. Four other of her six battleships, the *Fuso*, *Yamashiro*, *Ise* and *Higata*, would have four, five and six years to go before they were scrapped as worn out and replaced. The *Nagato* alone would have a decade or more of serviceable life left and the four battle cruisers, the *Kirishima*, *Haruna*, *Hiei* and *Kongō*, also would have only four or five years before they would be dropped from the lists and replaced.

In the same way there is some reason to believe that both the British and Japanese experts think the United States would come to the end of the holiday period in far better shape than either of the other two Powers. That appears to be the basis of the discussions now proceeding and perhaps of the Japanese desire to retain some of the newer ships scheduled for the scrapping plan. The American plan, rather than to destroy them, if each navy, as seems likely, felt it necessary to take immediate advantage of the resumption of capital shipbuilding in 1921, it is suggested, launched in that year.

WATERS DIES IN TAXICAB. Peter Quinn, a waiter, died in a taxicab yesterday while being taken from his home at 1020 First Avenue to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. He was employed in the St. Regis Hotel and was taken sick a week ago while at work there.

FORGAN WOULD NOT CANCEL WAR DEBTS

Chicago Banker Suggests Funding for Fifty Years.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Opposition to the cancellation of allied war debts was voiced by David R. Forgan, president of the First National Bank, at an address before the members of the Woman's Advertising Club of Chicago. "I do not believe in the morality of 'cancelled' and I would treat our allies as I would treat a friend who has borrowed money from me," he said. "If I would give him all the time he wants, I would give him all the time he wants. In the case of the Allies, the debts should be funded for at least fifty years at a low rate of interest and with a small annual sinking fund."

Conference Doings

FAR EAST and armament matters passed into the more advanced stage of preparing specific details for adoption. China's finances were the basis of the Far East negotiations, the discussions centering on Mr. Root's plan to stop outside Powers from exploiting China's resources. M. Briand, pleased with the results of his speech, discussed naval affairs, denoting that France had demanded a fleet of capital ships equal to that of Japan and as many submarines as Britain. Actual results came in the matter of abolishing submarines, poison gas and other vipers weapons of war, as advocated by The New York Herald, when Mr. Sutherland headed the group of subcommittees the entire question for consideration and report.

After the session caused by Mr. Briand's address yesterday a certain reaction seems to be shown to-day. Indeed, the general opinion is still unanimous that Mr. Briand expressed, with an eloquence which remains above all praise, the present fears and aspirations of France.

ARGUES OPEN DOOR IS THROUGH JAPAN

Kawakami Declares U. S. Export Trade Expands by Nippon's Enterprise.

By K. K. KAWAKAMI. Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—The principle of the open door and equal trade opportunity in the Far East has been greatly emphasized by the delegates of all the nations represented at the conference.

This naturally awakens interest in American trade in China and the Far East. Has American commerce suffered because of the advent of the Japanese in Shantung, in Manchuria or in Korea? The question is especially interesting at this moment when representatives of the largest business firms of Japan are in Washington, urging good will and friendly relations with the United States. Benevolent expressions of sympathy are precious to her ears but are not armor for her breast.

It should be difficult to expose better and in fewer words the case of France. In fact, the case looks somewhat desperate, as neither alliance nor entente of any kind except for one of benevolent sympathy is to be hoped for her from less belated States, and she should be dangerously wrong on our side of the ocean should we put too much reliance on the numerous and deeply touching demonstrations which have lately taken place in France's honor.

To speak the plain truth, the case of France concerns but little the conference. Our apprehensions about Silesia and Germany will certainly be cleared in the mind of many Americans after Mr. Briand's speech. But I strongly doubt that they will create any other or more tangible result today there. It is a constitutionally impossible, as we have seen yesterday, to be in haste to prove that efficiency. The Government is eager to obtain results. The Government is eager to obtain results. The Government is eager to obtain results.

Let us now turn to South Manchuria. Just as the Shantung Railway was built and equipped exclusively with German materials and rolling stock, so the Manchurian railways were built with Russian materials and equipped with Russian rolling stock. Under the Russian regime American trade in Manchuria was a negligible quantity.

The appearance of the Japanese there after the Russian war completely changed this condition in favor of American commerce. From 1907 to 1919 the South Manchurian Railway Company under Japanese management bought American materials to the extent of \$38,750,000 gold. American desire to avoid the delays and procrastination, not to say inefficiency, which had been generally shown in the Paris and Versailles conferences, since it is for the United States a matter of national pride and prestige to obtain rapid achievements where the Paris debates have not.

The above figures are only for purchases made by the Japanese Government, to try to be efficient and to be in haste to prove that efficiency. The Government is eager to obtain results. The Government is eager to obtain results. The Government is eager to obtain results.

Turn now to Korea. Here we see the same progress achieved by American trade because of the advent of Japanese enterprise.

In the decade following the inauguration of Japanese rule in Korea, in 1905, American exports for that country increased twenty fold. In 1905, that is, the year before the establishment of the Japanese protectorate, American exports to Korea amounted to only \$195,188. In the next year, when Japan became the mistress of the peninsula, American exports to the same country suddenly swelled to \$1,607,527. By 1915 they reached the handsome figure of \$3,320,000. Since then American export trade in Korea has progressed steadily.

LLOYD GEORGE TO START ON DEC. 3, IS REPORT

Statement Credited to the Premier Himself.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 22.—Lloyd George was reported to-day as having said he hoped and expected to leave for Washington on the Aquitania December 2. It is considered significant that the Cabinet Council met to-day to discuss Near Eastern affairs, which are now complicated not only by the French treaty with Angora, but by the disruption of the Egyptian government.

Once the Irish situation is cleared up, however, the centre of British interest shifts overwhelmingly to Washington. It is no secret here that the French extension of the Agadir agreement is considered inadvisable. Also Mr. Lloyd George is anxious to throw the full weight of Great Britain on the side which America believes best for the outcome of the armament and Far East questions.

CHINESE GOVERNORS AID GOVERNMENT IN CRISIS

PEKING, Nov. 23 (Associated Press).—The financial crisis which threatened the stability of the Government has been averted temporarily through remittance from provincial military Governors totalling 7,000,000 taels. Such heavy remittances from the provinces are unprecedented, and the action of the Governors is pointed to as offsetting the seriousness of the situation. High civil officials are supporting the Government banks by transferring their personal funds to Peking, and as a result notes are again negotiable.

FRANCE IS DISPOSED TO RELY ON HERSELF

Sympathy Precious, but Not Armor to Ward Off Peril. Critic Finds.

CONFERENCE SPEEDS UP

National Pride Seen in Desire to Avoid Delays Met With at Versailles.

By GEORGES LE CHANTIER. Correspondent of the Journal des Debats, Paris.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—After the sensation caused by Mr. Briand's address yesterday a certain reaction seems to be shown to-day. Indeed, the general opinion is still unanimous that Mr. Briand expressed, with an eloquence which remains above all praise, the present fears and aspirations of France.

But American press and opinions consider whether France can obtain the reality of her desires, and the second term of the alternative is the one most generally adopted. The proposal is stated in France's honor.

There are two ways for France. She can depend upon her own good sword; she might get valid and effective promises from other nations to spring to her side if again attacked. But the protective defensive alliance of England and the United States is thickly covered with dust in the pigeonholes of the American Senate. To what, then, France can look? Benevolent expressions of sympathy are precious to her ears but are not armor for her breast.

It should be difficult to expose better and in fewer words the case of France. In fact, the case looks somewhat desperate, as neither alliance nor entente of any kind except for one of benevolent sympathy is to be hoped for her from less belated States, and she should be dangerously wrong on our side of the ocean should we put too much reliance on the numerous and deeply touching demonstrations which have lately taken place in France's honor.

To speak the plain truth, the case of France concerns but little the conference. Our apprehensions about Silesia and Germany will certainly be cleared in the mind of many Americans after Mr. Briand's speech. But I strongly doubt that they will create any other or more tangible result today there. It is a constitutionally impossible, as we have seen yesterday, to be in haste to prove that efficiency. The Government is eager to obtain results. The Government is eager to obtain results. The Government is eager to obtain results.

AUSTRALIA REFUSES TO CUT AIRCRAFT FUND

MELBOURNE, Nov. 23.—Opposing a labor motion introduced in Parliament for the reduction of the air force appropriation, Premier Hughes declared to-day that Australians "cannot yet rely too much on the Washington conference."

"The United States and Japan had launched new warships," he added, "while Great Britain, which would support all stopped building, throwing thousands out of work. Therefore it would be unwise to scrap our air force." The motion was rejected.



OPPORTUNITY

BREWSTER & CO. offer unusual values to purchasers of used cars. Cars not of original ownership presented here, are of the highest types, as a rule maintained throughout their mileage by skilled mechanics. Needed restoration work is done in the Brewster shops by the same mechanical staff which provides service on Brewster and Lanchester cars.

BREWSTER & CO. Fifth Avenue, 155-156 Street New York City

BREWSTER MOTOR CARS - LANCHESTER CHASSIS CUSTOM COACH WORK

